

Daily Constitution

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Atlanta, Ga., Sunday Morning, July 31, 1878.

The people of western Texas desire to
have the state divided, with San Antonio
for their capital.

The republicans of Maryland had of C.
C. Fulton, of the B. & O. American, as
their candidate for governor.

Careful examination of the rumored
democratic bolt in Maryland fails to
discover any traces of its existence outside
of the republican newspaper offices.

An ex-heretic who hates stealing is in-
dubitably better for the present use in this
country than any loyal thief that exists.—New
York Sun.

Gen. DODGE, of Iowa, who was wanted so
badly by the rebels, is now in the
credit-mobility investigation, has been heard
from at last, and is said to be at Council
Bluffs fixing up Belknap for the United
States senate.

One of the most interesting events of our
day is the surrender of the British govern-
ment to Mr. Pitt-Rivers. The public opinion
that is behind him is strong for them.

The British people will not have men sent
out in ships that are not seaworthy.

UNITED STATES SENATOR ROBERTSON, of
South Carolina, is at the Warm Springs with
his family, including a son who has been at
Georgetown College, Maryland, was the
man's twenty-first birthday, and on raising
his plate at breakfast he found a check from
his father for \$10,000.—(Staunton (Va.)
Vindicator.

The floods continue. All through south-
ern Ohio and southern Indiana the streams
are swollen and the crops are rotting in the
fields. Such continuous and prevalent rains
were never known in this region.

The damage done is almost incalculable, and so
far as the crops are concerned, irreparable.

PAUL BOTTON has not been left in light of
in Europe, he has his gallant swim across the
channel. He had been invited to wear his
dress at Paris, and on the river Rhine
and Danube, and has given out that he will
swim the Hellespont without the dress,
after the manner of Byron, who swam from
Sestos to Abydos in 1810, when only twenty-
two years old.

The late Emperor Ferdinand had kept
after his abdication the family estate and
the large private fortune left him by the
Emperor Francis, and this fortune he con-
siderably increased by his own efforts.

The distinguished patient is zealously watched
by his venerable mother, his sister and
niece, who are in constant attendance upon
him.

First step looking to revision of the
present state constitution of Kentucky was
taken by the people at the August elec-
tion. If a majority of the qualified vot-
ers in the state vote in favor of calling a
convention, the question will have to be re-
submitted in 1879, and it is again re-
ceived the approval of the people.

The members of the convention will be
elected in August, 1878, and assemble
in the fall of that year.

Col. GEORGE K. LEE, a cousin of the
wife of President Grant, has been ap-
pointed an inspector in the 6th com. house at
St. Louis. Six years ago he resigned from the
president's military staff to join Col. Stock-
ing in the general order business. The firm
of Lee & Stocking became notorious, and
made \$300,000 out of the order business in
two years. Last winter Lee sold his con-
tract with the government to Frank Rogers
for \$80,000. He has lost all the money he
ever made by speculation.—(N. Y. Sun.

The Right Rev. Conopth Thirwall, formerly
bishop of St. David's, Wales, is dead. He
was born at Stropney, Middlesex, and edu-
cated at the Charterhouse, and at Trinity
College, Cambridge, of which he became a
fellow. In 1828 he became rector of Kerley
Underdale, in Yorkshire, and in 1834 was
consecrated bishop of St. David's, South
Wales. Dr. Thirwall was a fine theologian
and historian, and his life was pure and
blameless to an eminent degree. His "His-
tory of Greece" is his best known work, and
he was one of the translators of "Niebuhr."

THE CHOLERA OF 1878.

Surgeon Eli McClellan's report of the
epidemic of '78 is now passing through the
government press, and will soon be
ready for distribution. It forms a vol-
ume of 900 pages, and is intended to be,
and no doubt is, a very exhaustive work
on the subject. Dr. McClellan was de-
tailed by the secretary of war, in pur-
sue of a joint resolution of congress, to
visit the towns in which the epidemic
prevailed, to collect as far as possible all
facts of importance in regard to it, and
to make a detailed report to the presi-
dent. He has done all that, and much
more besides; for he has given a history
of the travels of Asiatic cholera both in
the old and new world. To this he has
added 300 pages that present a full list
of books and articles relating to cholera,
which will be found valuable by those
who want to write on the subject deeper
than we propose to go.

The greater part of his report, how-
ever, relates to the disease that was raging
two years ago in Tennessee and in many
other towns of the Mississippi valley.
He claims that it came from the eastern
world through the arrival of vessels in-
fected with cholera, or laden with im-
migrants and their property from in-
fected districts. Its singular jumps across
states are attributed to its transmissibility
through articles of clothing, bedding,
furniture, etc., which retain indefinitely
their power of infection. He also claims
that the virulence of a cholera demon-
stration, after its introduction in a com-
munity, is influenced by the hygienic condi-
tion of the population, and not by any
formation upon which they may reside.

This position, it sound, destroys the idea
that lime-stone water promotes the disease.
It is a little singular, nevertheless, that
the hygienic condition of the freestone
districts should have been unanimously
good, and that of the lime-stone sections
equally bad in 1873. But we do not dis-
pute Surgeon McClellan's conclusions,
for he has given two years' uninterrupted
study to the subject. We simply con-
gratulate the freestone territory on its
high hygienic condition, and hope it
may ever remain so. We also hope Eli
is not trying to bull the lime-stone dis-
tricts, and that they will attend strictly
to their hygienic condition hereafter.

[[Cleanliness is his principal remedy to

prevent the spread of the disease. And
let no man think that one attack will
give him immunity from the disease in the
future—the contrary is well estab-
lished. After prescribing a number of
things in the line of diet and diet, he
caps them all with Niemeyer's rules,
which are the best of all, for they direct
all persons to leave an infected district,
as follows:

1. To start soon enough.
2. To go as far as possible.
3. Not to return until the last trace of
the disease has disappeared.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Yesterday we published a special dis-
patch from Greenville, Tennessee, stating
that Ex-President Johnson had been
stricken with paralysis, but hopes of his
recovery were added, which operated to
ally alarm among his friends. To-day,
however, the wires bring the sad tidings
that the stroke was fatal, and the spirit of
the great man has gone to his final re-
pose.

Andrew Johnson was born in Raleigh,
North Carolina, in the year 1808, a year
prior to the great man to America. His
parentage was humble, though a monu-
mental mark, in the ancient cemetery of
Raleigh, the grave of his father, who died
in successfully rescuing a drowning per-
son. Early in life young Johnson adopted
the trade of a tailor, and removed
across the mountains into Tennessee, set-
tling at Greenville, the capital of the
state of Franklin, or Franklin, after-
wards the state of Tennessee. From here
he went for a short time to Dandridge,
Tennessee, but returned and settled per-
manently in Greenville. He had no edu-
cation, but while pursuing his
labors upon the tailor's bench, he
learned the first rudiments
of education, and began to follow up
that appetite for knowledge which had
come to be a mania with him. He
married an estimable lady, of strong
mental qualities and individuality, who
lent much vigor to his labors, and encour-
aged him in the pursuit of his lofty am-
bitions.

His first successes were gained in the
debating society of the Greenville and
Tennessee college, situated then in the
immediate vicinity of Greenville, the
capital of the state of Franklin, or Franklin,
where he became noted as a sound, prac-
tical speaker and thinker, and the fame
of "the speaking tailor" filled the im-
mediate country in a short while. A man
is now living in Greenville who used to
work in the same shop with Johnson,
and who delights to tell of the earnest-
ness and assiduity with which the man
used to read and study. The first book
Mr. Johnson ever read through was the
"Columbian Orator," a collection made
up of the very best specimens of Amer-
ican eloquence and thought then extant,
and which is now in his library.

His abilities were immediately recog-
nized by his fellow-citizens, and in 1838
he was elected an alderman of the vil-
lage. In this position he served until
1840, when he was made mayor
and was the originator of many
measures favorable to the growth
of the town. In 1839 he became, with-
out much special preparation, the choice
of the democrats of his county for the
legislature, and ran upon a "working-
man's ticket." He was elected over a
strong whig opponent. He served with
great ability in the legislature till 1848,
when he defeated the whig candidate
for congress and became a notable mem-
ber of that body. Four times he was
re-elected, beating the strongest men
opposed to him, and thus serving for ten
consecutive years in the lower house of
congress.

In 1853, to the surprise of the whole
state he was nominated for governor by
the democrats, and defeated the "Eagle
orator of Tennessee," Hon. Gus A. Hen-
ry, in one of the hardest political fights
ever fought in the state. His adminis-
tration was a distinguished success. In
1858 the know-nothing party was at its
flood-tide, and had a record of ma-
jorities of many thousands of votes against
their opponents. Johnson was re-nom-
inated for governor, and opposed Meredith
P. Gentry, one of the ablest of Tennessee
statesmen. Johnson was violently anti-
know-nothing and determined to redeem
his party from the blunders which
had allowed many of its followers into
the "American" movement. He secured
a copy of the famous "Blue
book" of the order, and when the cam-
paign was opened at Murfreesboro', he
produced it and made one of the most
memorable speeches ever made in Ten-
nessee. He overthrew, in this contest,
the know-nothing party in Tennessee,
and was returned to the gubernatorial
chair by a handsome majority. These
were famous days in the volunteer state,
and every day added to the greatness
of this wonderful man.

In 1857 he was elected United States
senator, becoming the colleague of John
Bell, who had been elected under whig
banner. Here he became at once a
statesman of national reputation. When
the secession movement occurred, he
baldly opposed it and remained steadfast
in his devotion to the union sentiment. One
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